Newspapers and Magazines - 1928

Florida Editor Is 85

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 19—(PNS.)—M. M. Lewey, founder of the Florida Sentinel, retired July 6 from active service with the Sentinel on its forty-third birthday. In his eighty-fifth year he is still vigorous and energetic.

THE "YOUNGEST EDITOR" LIVES IN JACKSONVILLE

C. Blythe Andrews, Just 27, Has Won the Praise Of the Florida White Press.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 6.—On Tuesday, November 27, a historic thing happened in Florida journalistic circles. The Jacksonville Journal, white afternoon daily, published on its first page, in a column, "This Afternoon," written daily by John Temple Graves II, a tribute to and appraisal of the political philosophy of C. Blythe Andrews, editor of the Florida Sentinel, Negro weekly. Although only a paragraph was devoted to a quotation from an editorial by Mr. Andrews, the incident marked the first time in the history of Jacksonville journalism, that a Negro was mentioned on the first page of any of the city's white daily newspapers in other than an unfavorable way.

Probably John Temple Graves II did not know how much he recognized when he quoted from the editorial columns of The Sentinel. Mr. Andrews is not only probably the youngest editor and manager among Negroes in the country, but he marks a distinct turning point in the rapidly developing voice of the Negro. In addition to being a young Negro (only 27), C. B. Andrews is a "new" Negro if there is such an animal roaming the highways and byways of the public. In the quotation used by Mr. Graves, Mr. Andrews expressed unequivocally, "in Florida," as the orators say, the desirability and necessity of his race using the franchise, and his intention of urging that the franchise be used to their own advantage. Here was a young man who was born in Florida and was educated through college in the South, then went to Chicago where he studied law at the University of Chicago for two years. He lived in the North long enough to see and understand the new meaning of progress for our group and he returned to his native city imbued with the idea of fighting for justice and fair play, "in Florida."

The Florida Sentinel, located in the Pythian building at 729 West Ashley street, is published by the Florida Sentinel Publishing Company. This company has a plant valued at $50,000, which includes in its equipment five job presses, one cylinder press, one newspaper press (Goss flat bed) and two linotype machines. All the latest hand type, for both job and newspaper, is a part of the equipment. The Sentinel, an eight-page newspaper with a weekly circulation of 12,500, covers thoroughly the lower part of Georgia and all of Florida. Sixteen people are employed by the Sentinel, and all the work, from the job department to publishing the paper, is done by Negroes. The Sentinel was founded by M. M. Lewey, in April, 1887. Mr. Lewey was retired on a pension by the paper last June, and he now writes a weekly column on the editorial page, "Reflections of Florida." Mr. Lewey is 85.

Cyril Blythe returned from his studies at the University of Chicago Law School because of ill health last March, just three months before his graduation. Before going to Chicago he had finished the high school department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Tallahassee, then won his A.B. from Atlanta University in 1925. He took charge of the Sentinel on April 1, last, and settled down to become an editor. Before he came home his father, W. W. Andrews, grand chancellor of the Pythians, was conducting the business. At the present time, Mr. Andrews, the father, is publisher and G. W. Powell is secretary-manager. Department heads are Miss Victoria Bush, cashier; Miss Caledonia Simpson, circulation manager; W. H. Campbell, chief composition department, and J. F. Lewey, head pressman.

Asked for a statement on what he proposes to do here in the South, in journalism, C. Blythe said: "The Negro press in Dixie has a difficult problem to face. It has first the task of trying to arouse within the race the desirability and necessity of supporting colored newspapers. Almost every Negro reads one or more white papers, but the average Negro rarely thinks of the colored press except in times of trying circumstances. I, myself, can testify to a local condition that prevailed here in Jacksonville prior to the last election. A white editor of a political sheet came to town and was paraded around among the leading Negroes by some of our Negro political leaders and given all manner of encouragement to put his proposition over. The Sentinel, though a local Negro paper and in the same field, was almost completely ignored by these political leaders. Then suddenly this white editor turned upon Negroes and flayed them right and left; and as soon as the editor turned his barrage upon our race the Sentinel was sought to defend it. And our defense, when publicly lauded by a leading white politician as the ablest argument against race hatred in politics, most of the Negro leaders greeted and grasped the Sentinel as the voice of the Negro in Florida.

Youngest!

C. BLYTHE ANDREWS

"The Florida Sentinel stands four-square for the advancement and development of our educational institutions. It has been my good fortune to visit our four major educational institutions within the past six weeks. At Tallahassee, the State Capitol, President J. R. E. Lee and his able faculty are doing a great day's work for our people at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. I honestly believe that if Dr. Lee is given the proper support and encouragement that he deserves, he will have within the next five years one of the best equipped and best appointed educational plants in all the South. During the past four years, since he has been president, he has gotten more money for Negro education from the state than in the previous entire history of the institution. Down at Daytona Beach by the sea is the great institution, Bethune-Cookman College, built by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who, in my humble judgment, is America's leading Negro woman. Here in Jacksonville, Dr. A. B. Cooper is finally being given an opportunity to place Edward Waters College, a school supported by the African Methodists of this state, in the front ranks of liberal education. Under the new bishop, the Rt. Rev. J. S. Flipper, the great work which was started under Bishop John Hurst, is expected to be continued. Although battling against tremendous odds, and the lack of united denominational support, President N. W. Collier, of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, is building a magnificent plant at St. Augustine.

"Athletics in Florida are beginning to make a wider appeal to the masses of our people because of the work of the outstanding coaches that have been brought into the state, and the work of several individuals. Jazz Byrd, of A. & M., is the scintillating Lincoln star; Bill Steward, of Edward Waters, was an outstanding halfback at Tuskegee; William Bush, of Bethune, comes from Howard, and Major T. E. Morris, of Florida Normal, is an old Springfield "Y" and Army star. Among the high schools, James Boss of Howard Academy comes from Tuskegee, and Fred Hendon, of Stanton, from Clark. Probably the most outstanding figure, however, in the development of Florida athletics is Prof. John A. Simms, of Edward Waters, who has done more in the way of advertising and encouraging athletic games by bringing outstanding teams from distance cities to Jacksonville than any other individual. The recent Morris Brown and Edward Waters game, which was witnessed by more than 3,000 spectators, is one of his notable achievements.

"The Southern Negro press has a distinct contribution to make to racial uplift. While fighting the battles of the race against the prejudices and abuses heaped upon us from without, we have also to fight the jealousies, born in slavery, and propagated with ignorance, from within. The Sentinel is fighting what may seem from casual study a personal problem, but which is more fundamental to the race—it is conducting a fight against Jim-Crow columns in white newspapers. The idea of Jim-Crow columns in white newspapers, prevalent only in Jacksonville and three way-stations here and there, involves a principle of fundamental importance to the race. When the Negro subscribes to voluntary Jim-Crowism he not only denominates himself as inferior, but he offers an embellished argument to the world that he himself believes he is inferior. White people do not and will not accept a paper which contains the Jim-Crow columns and consequently intelligent messages of Negroes never become known to them because the good things about us are printed in the Jim-Crow columns while the bad things are printed in the regular news columns. Jim-Crow columns do not exist where Negroes have manhood enough and self-respect enough to refuse to support Jim-Crowism.

"Conditions and race relations in Florida in general and Jacksonville in particular have not been ideal, but are growing better day by day as the intelligent members of both groups come together and discuss the best interests of city and state. The Sentinel hopes to play an important part in cementing better relationships between black and white."

Newspapers and Magazines-1928

General.

-:- "Scratching the Surface" -:-

By J. A. ROGERS

Writer Recalls Experiences With the Negro Press

SOME months ago I wrote a special article in answer to a large number of letters I had received from readers who wanted to know something about the desirability of coming to Europe to settle, particularly France.

In that article I gave as precise an answer as I could. Still many readers continue to write, asking pretty much the same things. It seems, however, that several of them have just discovered the travel articles.

In this, I am reminded of something else. In the latter part of 1926 I took a trip to certain parts of the country south of New York, meeting many Negroes of prominence, some of whom one might designate as leaders. In the course of conversation with them, I spoke from time to time of certain articles that had appeared in the Negro press, notably one of the exposure of racial intermixing in Virginia. As it will be recalled, Virginia had tried to pass a law making the marriage of white and Indian illegal. But it developed that so many of the "first families" were of Indian descent, and that this Indian descent when traced sometimes not so far back was really Indian and Negro, that the bill met with crushing defeat. Had the Virginia legislators passed this bill, it would have been only a matter of time when some of them would have been riding in the Jim-Crow car.

The exposure was based on cas. tak n from the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Richmond, and in condensed form appeared in several of the leading Negro journals in various parts of the country. This, as it happened, was written by myself, but that is irrelevant. The important thing was the information which every Negro, high and low, ought to have had because here at last was official proof that the white man and the black in America are so much mixed that it is impossible to tell who is who.

Yet, to my astonishment, I discovered that a large number of Negro luminaries had never even heard about the bill, although it caused considerable stir over the nation, and set most of the whites in Virginia in two bitterly opposing camps.

When I mentioned the fact that the exposure had been printed in the Negro press, several of them informed me rather scornfully that they never read Negro newspapers, and one educator told me that he was not interested in what Negroes wrote on the race question, but in what the whites wrote. The inference was that this learned gentleman already knew what was in the mind of the Negro, past and to come; that he was such an authority himself that no Negro could tell him anything. However, nearly all were eager to get the articles then!

I could not then help thinking how much of the "cracker" spirit was in these and other Negroes who speak scornfully of the Negro press. In the past ten years the Negro group has made tremendous strides in all walks of life, but as far as the minds of many white people regarding it are concerned they might as well have been dead fifty years ago, so firmly are their minds fixed in the past.

Similarly in ten years the Negro

— J. A. Rogers —

press, from a puny, untaught weakling, has developed into a young giant, lusty in promise, intellectual and otherwise. There are today at least six Negro newspapers which are on an intellectual par with about 80 per cent of the white papers. Some of these Negro journals are from two to three times the size of any daily published on the European continent, while one or two are just a trifle smaller than The London Times or The London Observer, the two largest European newspapers.

The Amsterdam News is more than twice the size of any daily that I have seen in France, Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium or any other of the other countries on the Continent in which I have been. Le Matin, the famous French daily, has only eight pages. And as to quality of matter and presentation, some of these Negro papers rank favorably in their sphere with the white papers in Europe and America. Journals representing the interests of any particular people are necessarily limited in their scope, but this does not mean that they are not as competent in their own limits as the ones representing national and international interests.

The Negro press, of course, has its faults, and many of the things said against it by some of the leaders above mentioned are true. It is bound to have faults. In order to succeed it must reflect, as a whole, the minds of its readers, and we will have perfect newspapers, white or black, only when we have perfect readers. To please some people, one must inevitably displease others. One thing is sure, were the Negro press in the hands of some of its finical critics, it's only a matter of time when the public would have far less interest, if any, in it.

Within the past few years there has been an improved psychological attitude on the part of Negro editors in general. Once, many editors would not carry news about persons they did not like. It was a personal affair with them, and they introduced petty, feminine spites into their sheets. This type of editor now is, happily, rare. He sees now that while he may not be interested in a certain man, his readers may be, and he puts the broader interest first.

A few weeks ago I was invited to the house of one of America's foremost writers to discuss Negro literature prior to Dunbar. The author in question is writing several volumes on American literature, and is including the Negro.

In the course of discussion, the subject of the Negro press came up. I told him of the travel articles, and of some of the things I had said in them, not only about the race question, but of politics and life in general, and to my surprise he expressed surprise that I was able to get such views in a newspaper, not because they ought not to be in a newspaper, but because of what may be considered their advanced nature. It then struck me that the Negro press was much broader than I had thought it all along, and broader than the majority of us think it is, and I took occasion to say that so far as I could see the Negro press, at this stage, was serving no moneyed interest; its principal concern was agitating for equal rights and privileges for American citizens; and the nearest things approaching the sacred with us were the clergy and the cosmetic interests, but that even these did not at times escape scathing criticism. I further pointed out that adverse articles appearing in white publications—articles that sometimes hurt the group in its tenderest spots—were carried in the Negro press; while articles of a similar nature in the Negro press rarely, if ever, are copied by a white publication.

On the matter of the race question as it concerns white, as well as black, the Negro press is much broader than the white press; that is, the former is more inclined to give the white man his due. Speaking as a matter of simple truth, I am acquainted with the major portion of literature on the Negro as it has been written by both black and white, and rack my mind as I will I can recall but having seen one really outspoken article on the Negro appearing in a white magazine—an article that really went below the surface, and that is Mr. Schuyler's recent article in The American Mercury. Of course, I mean an article written by a Negro. And this is not so much a tribute to Mr. Schuyler's genius and keen wit as it is to The Mercury. Gallons of ink

Says Journalism Was Once "Personal Affair"

have been spilt on this race question and the sole reason for saying anything more is to say those things that are not supposed to be said.

At the risk of being accused of talking too much about myself, I might give my own experiences in this matter. I began by writing articles to the white press, telling of things as I really saw them and knew them. Up to the present I have been only able to get in three articles, all of which were carefully censored. I have never tried The Mercury. Up to the present I have been censored only once by a Negro newspaper, and that was when I wrote about the exposed nature of the urinoirs in Italy. Still other papers carried the article as I wrote it.

Through the kindness of Mr. Eugene Gordon and a white friend, I had what seemed a certain opportunity to place my travel articles with a white syndicate, but I finally decided for the Negro newspapers—at least, those that would have them. I did so at considerable financial loss and handicap, but at great spiritual gain and ease. In writing for the white papers there are a thousand and one things I would not have been able to say, for fear of offending the advertisers. One has to study the market for this, and most of the time it is like walking on an egg-strewn path and trying not to break any eggs. But one likes to swing along freely, without feeling himself bitted and bridled. That is, as far as the United States Postal Laws will permit. All writing that will ever amount to anything must be written not for the market but must be the result of self-expression based on originality and the realities of life. Often the rejected facts of today become the recognized truths of tomorrow. As long as the Negro press remains as liberal as it is, it will at least set an example to our writers, and by and by speaking out freely will become a habit. Other writers to white publications will follow Mr. Schuyler's example, and truth will be released at last.

The Negro press, with all its imperfections, is the spokesman of the group. It fills a unique and indispensable role. It is the cham-

pion of citizenship rights in the fullest sense of the word. It introduces Negroes to themselves, to their shortcomings as well as to their accomplishments. How else could they have had this self-knowledge, which we are told is the beginning of all wisdom? As for myself, far from scorning the Negro newspaper I read everyone, however humble, that I can get hold of, thereby stumbling sometimes on rare bits of knowledge as one finds a diamond in some out of the way place.

And now, after this long lecture and scolding, I can but hope that those who wrote to ask me questions that I had already answered will be good. If they are, I might answer them another time.

Newspapers and Magazines-1928.

General.

1927 Editorials Rated

Messenger Announces Standing of Negro Press in 1927

After twelve months of appraising the weekly editorials appearing in the American Negro press. The Messenger has announced the standing of the various newspapers. The standard adopted for testing the editorials was, briefly, as follows:

1. Is the source of the editorial clearly indicated?
2. Is the subject so presented that the editorial will appeal to those for whom written?
3. What does the editorial set out to do: (a) Explain, (b) convince, (c) entertain? Does it succeed?
4. Is the editorial structurally correct? (a) Does it grip attention with the first sentence? (b) Does it bear evidence of a definitely ordered plan? (c) Is the length of the editorial proportionate to its importance?
5. Has the editorial writer a style suited to this particular editorial and to his readers?
6. Is the writer's style suited to editorial writing? (a) Is the language in keeping with the subject? (b) Is the writer's use of English fairly correct? (c) Is there evidence of exaggeration? (d) Is there evidence of prejudice for or against? (e) Is the composition rhetorically correct?
7. Is the title in every way adequate?
8. Does the editorial accomplish the purpose it set out to accomplish? (This summing up is not to be confused with number 3.)

The editorial pages of fifty principal Negro newspapers in the United States were carefully perused each month, one "best" editorial was selected and reprinted in The Messenger, while twelve other editorials were given honorable mention in the order of the excellence from one to twelve. In all, 156 editorials were selected. This work was done by Eugene Gordon, a Negro journalist employed as feature editor of The Boston Post, oldest and largest daily newspaper in New England.

The standing rating of the Negro newspapers according to the excellence of their editorials during the year 1927 is as follows:

Name of Newspaper.

1. The Pittsburgh Courier.
2. The Journal & Guide.
3. The N. Y. Amsterdam News.
4. The Chicago Defender.
5. The Kansas City Call.
6. The Philadelphia Tribune.
7. The New York Age.
8. The Afro-American.
9. The Chicago Bee.
   The Chicago Whip.
10. The Inter-State Tattler.
11. The Boston Chronicle.
12. Negro World.
    Dallas Express.
13. The Black Dispatch.
14. The Washington Tribune.
15. Atlanta Independent.
16. The Houston Informer.
17. Birmingham Reporter.
17. The New York News.
18. The Public Journal (Philadelphia).
19. The Detroit Independent.
20. The Florida Sentinel.
21. The St. Luke's Herald.
    The East Tennessee News.
22. The Union (Cincinnati, Ohio).
23. The California Eagle.
    The Washington Eagle.
24. The Louisiana Weekly.

The twelve "best" editorials for the year 1927 were as follows:

January—"Not Proud of This Record," Philadelphia Tribune, January 8.

February—"Liberia and the Missionaries," Pittsburgh Courier, February 5.

March—"Negro Press 100 Years Old," N. Y. Amsterdam News, March 16.

April—"Organize Your Own Army," Chicago Defender, April 23.

May—"The Malone Case," Journal and Guide, May 21.

June—"The Price of a Job," Kansas City Call, June (?).

July—"Utilizing Our Assets," Pittsburgh Courier, July 25.

August—"Still Carrying the Tin Cup," Kansas City Call, August 26.

September—"To Mr. Stoddard," Chicago Defender, September 24.

October—"Senator Bingham Writes," Afro-American, October 22.

November—"Annexing Another Colony," Pittsburgh Courier, November 19.

December—"Exceptional Negroes," Philadelphia Tribune, December 15.

Each "best" editorial was given a value of 13, and twelve "next best" editorials were given decreasing values, in the order of their selection, from twelve to one. The Messenger is continuing the monthly selection of "best editorials." The department is again in charge of Mr. Gordon.

Thinks Papers Waste Space; Too Verbose

Boston Feature Editor Says Editorials Are Good If People Talk About Them

(Editor's Note: Mr. Eugene Gordon, one of the Feature Editors of the Boston Post, white daily, and recognized authority on the Negro press because of his annual surveys in Opportunity Magazine, in this special article for The Courier, shows how the technique of his surveys works. Mr. Gordon, who is a young man, has also had two articles published by The American Mercury, one on the Negro press and one on "Negro Inhibitions" which appears this month in The Mercury. In Opportunity Magazine for December, Mr. Gordon rated The Courier as the best all-around Negro newspaper in 1927, and also gave it first place for Editorials and Features. He was born in Oviedo, Fla., in 1890, and attended Howard and Boston Universities. He began making special studies of the Negro press in 1924. His home is at 32 Copley street, Cambridge, Mass.

By EUGENE GORDON
(Feature Editor, The Boston Post)
INSTALLMENT I

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—As far as I know there exists no accurate list of the number of Negro newspapers printed weekly in this country. I have tested most of the existing lists, and have found them wanting. Dozens of the papers named are no longer being published. My estimate places the actual number between 180 and 200. Let us grant that there are 200, and that each of them carries weekly three editorials. There is here, then, a freightage of from 30,000 to 40,000 such effusians yearly. It is my further estimate that last year, through voluntary infliction, I read fully half of the 40,000 editorials supposedly published. This number, again, is estimated at between 15,000 and 16,000. I should have read more had I received them. I am grateful, however, to the stubborn editors who refused to add to my punishment. Of the 15,601 editorials read by me, 156 were arbitrarily labeled as good, and 12 of these as very good. These very-goods were reprinted, one each month, in the Messenger magazine. The merely-goods were designated in the same periodical under "Honorable Mention."

Papers in which good editorials appeared consistently last year were the **Afro-American** (Baltimore); **Age** (N. Y.); **Amsterdam News** (N. Y.); **Bee** (Chicago); **Black Dispatch** (Oklahoma); **Call** (Kansas City); **Chronicle** (Boston); **Courier** (Pittsburgh); **Defender** (Chicago); **Express** (Dallas); **Journal & Guide** (Norfolk); and two or three others. An occasional good editorial appeared during the year in the **Inter-State Tatler** (N. Y.); **Informer** (Houston); **Independent** (Atlanta); **Eagle** (Washington); **Tribune** (Washington); **St. Luke Herald** (Richmond); **Union** (Cincinnati), and one or two others.

One of the chief faults in some of the best of these editorials is their verbosity. It is a fault most conspicuous in the Atlanta **Independent**, **Black Dispatch**, New York **Age**, Houston **Informer**, Dallas **Express**, Birmingham **Reporter**, and, now and then, the Philadelphia **Tribune** and the Norfolk **Journal & Guide**. Editorials in these papers are usually wordy to the point of exhaustion—for the reader. The reason for this undue length, I suspect, lies in a dearth of other material. It is noticeable that papers carrying briefer editorials usually have their other columns properly filled. Note, as examples, the **Amsterdam News**, **Afro-American**, and Pittsburgh **Courier**. Most of the papers which print lengthy editorials could profitably reduce them. At no time, for instance, have I known the Atlanta **Independent** to say anything in the 1,000 words it allows each editorial that could not be said in a hundred words. Four hundred and 500 words should be set as an extreme limit. Editorials in the **Black Dis-**

patch invariably run to 2,500 words apiece.

Verbosity is only one of their chief offenses. Another is their constant ill humor. One might reasonably think most Aframerican editorial writers were perpetually dyspeptic. This condition is probably due t the constant irritant of anti-Negro sentiment. But the peevishness is exhibited quite as often in discussions wholly foreign to the white devil. The ailment seemingly has become chronic. A most inconsequential race matter is sufficient to ruffle the editorial feathers and arouse the editorial spleen. It seems to my observation that the most restrained paper in this respect is the **Journal and Guide.** Even when it, referring to my **American Mercury** criticism of the Negro press, called me an ignoramus and a nobody, it did it in a most circumspect and lady-like manner. Instead of roiling me, it made me bow agreement. The New York **Age** comes second to the **Journal & Guide.** However, in the case of the **Age** I am doubtful whether the seeming restraint is not, in reality, slow-wittedness, a groping for the most effective word. But most of the other news-sheets, I repeat, lack judicial calm and the detachment that make the very essence of effective indignation. To put a rascal properly in his place, while employing the tone and wearing the demeanor of an aristocrat, is an art our editorial writers should cultivate.

What I have named are among the chief faults of Aframerican editorial writers; their chief fault is their inability, taken by and large, logically to correlate significant facts and to reason through situations to logical conclusions. Many a dissertation begins in a brilliant premise, but degenerates, after a few words, into an omniumgatherum of verbose incoherencies. Until editorial writers learn to detect, correlate, and logically to interpret the facts of the matters on which they write, the mass of their output will continue as it now is, worthless, except as space fillers.

Editorials which appealed to me as "best" during 1927 are listed as follows:

January, "Not Proud of This Record," Philadelphia **Tribune.**

February, "Liberia and the Missionaries," Pittsburgh **Courier.**

March, "Negro Press 100 Years Old," **Amsterdam News.**

April, "Organize Your Own Army," Chicago **Defender.**

May, "The Malone Case," Norfolk **Journal & Guide.**

June, "The Price of a Job," **Kansas City Call.**

July, "Utilizing Our Assets, **Pittsburgh Courier.**

August, "Still Carrying the Tin Cup," **Kansas City Call.**

September, "To Mr. Stoddard." Chicago **Defender.**

October, "Senator Bingham Writes," Baltimore **Afro-American.**

November, "Annexing Another Colony," Pittsburgh **Courier.**

December, "Exceptional Negroes," Philadelphia **Tribune.**

Examining these twelve, what do we find as indicative of sound editorial sense of values?

The first is undoubtedly one of the most judiciously balanced I have seen in the **Tribune.** It is my suspicion that the writer of that editorial was given a bonus and that he retired to Germantown to enjoy it. For it is certain that not since that memorable January has the **Tribune** been quite so fortunate editorially. If the same man who wrote that one continued to write, then he was never again so deeply inspired.

Referring to the government's statistics relative to Negro deaths, the **Tribune's** editorial remarks calmly that "We have no way of going behind the statistics of these governmental agencies, and we must perforce take them as being accurate." It suggests, however, that, granted the statistics are correct, "we ought to concern ourselves with the probable cause therefor, the proper interpretation thereof, and what action, if any, we can ourselves take to rid the group of this stigma." Next, the causes are most clearly pointed out, there being left in the reader's mind no doubt that the writer is correct. The editorial comes to a fitting conclusion with the declaration that

> With positive action on our part, and a clearer recognition by white people that no group can be relegated to the lowest rung of the economic and social ladder and still keep step with civilization, there will soon be no reason why we should be considered as "record . eakers in the sick and death rates.

Eugene Gordon Concludes Clever Survey Of Race Publications

Pittsburg Courier
Tribune

(Editor's Note: Mr. Eugene Gordon, one of the Feature Editors of the Boston Post, white daily, and recognized authority on the Negro press because of his annual surveys in Opportunity Magazine, in this conclusion of a special article for The Courier, shows how the technique of his surveys works. Mr. Gordon, who is a young man, has also had two articles published by The American Mercury, one on the Negro press and one on "Negro Inhibitions" which appears this month in The Mercury. In Opportunity Magazine for December, Mr. Gordon rated The Courier as the best all-around Negro newspaper in 1927, and also gave it first place for Editorials and Features. He was born in Oviedo, Fla., in 1890, and attended Howard and Boston Universities. He began making special studies of the Negro press in 1924. His home is at 32 Copley street, Cambridge, Mass.

2/25/28

By EUGENE GORDON
(Feature Editor, The Boston Post)
(CONCLUDING INSTALLMENT)

BOSTON, Mass., Feb., 23.—February's "best" deals with a subject which at that time was hotly alive. Most of the newspapers were unqualifiedly denouncing President King for recommending to his legislature that foreign Christian missionaries be dispensed with. It was refreshing to find, in all this pro-missionary villification, a bit of sound reasoning. After pointing out that President King's action was not unprecedented, since "Henry VIII of England himself broke with the Catholics and founded the Anglican Church," and since, "in the 17 century the Japanese authorities expelled all Christian missionaries from their Empire," the editorial explains that Liberia, having her own special problems, "doubtless feels that they can best be solved by Liberians." Besides, concluded the writer, money formerly spent in Liberia may be diverted, as a consequence of Mr. King's ruling, "to as good, and probably better, advantage, right here in the United States."

In "The Negro Press 100 Years Old" the **Amsterdam News** editorially gives a brief outline-history of the press in Aframerica, and does it capitally. His sharply drawn distinction between the functions of yesterday's Negro press and today's, lifts the essay, in my opinion, far above the merely informative type.

Early last summer a Negro youth applied for admittance to a vacation military camp, whereupon he was told by the war department that he would be accepted only if he could secure fifty additional Negro youths. "In other words," jeers the Chicago **Defender,** "the applicant was instructed to organize his own army. The **Defender** declares that "that epitomizes the spirit of the American people toward their most loyal citizens today," and goes on at length to prove it, adding:

> Yet we shall comply. . . Men in jim crow uniforms will be used to decoy others into the jim crow uniform to train another jim crow army for another jim crow war. Our bands will play "The Star Spangled Banner" at eventide, and all of us will stand at salute. White civilians who watch us will marvel that men can be so blindly loyal—and they will go home and lynch another one of us.

That concluding paragraph thrilled me more than "The Star Spangled Banner" ever will again—unless conditions be improved.

As was remarked in the July Messenger, with reference to "The Malone Case," and editorial from the May issue of the Norfolk **Journal & Guide,** "Here was a situation involving the personal morals of a man and his wife; yet, for weeks it held the fervid attention of hundreds of thousands. Why? Clearly, the question deserved editorial consideration, and many papers gave it, but none gave it so adequately as the ... s ... s ... s

Newspapers and Magazines - 1928.

Georgia.

ATLANTA
GEORGIA

JAN 4 1928

Negro Paper Pays Tribute to "Tiger"

A great tribute was paid "Tiger" Flowers, internationally known negro pugilist, who died a few weeks ago and was brought back to his home here for burial, in the January edition of the Helper, a negro publication.

This is the first volume and first number of the Helper, which is to be published monthly.

NEGRO PUBLISHER TO VISIT RACE HERE

H. S. Bynes, colored, editor and publisher of the "Sunday School Worker" of Macon, organ of the colored Baptist missionary field in Georgia, will visit negro schools and churches in Atlanta today in the interest of racial work.

The Sunday School Worker, a monthly publication, is indorsed by the Macon Chamber of Commerce and has the largest circulation of any colored paper in the state.

The Augusta News
1104 Ninth Street, Augusta, Ga.

Entered as second class matter June 18, 1927, at the postoffice at Augusta, Georgia, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Ernest A. Lyons - - - - Editor

Associate Editors
Rev. J. C. Anderson.
Dr. R. L. Lockett.
Prof. S. J. Willoughby.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKER
Published Monthly at 971 Fort Hill St., Macon, Ga.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year 50c
Six Months 25c

H. S. BYNES
Editor and Founder

Entered as second class matter Nov. 5, 1928 at post office, Macon, Ga., under act of March 3, 1879.

Sunday School Worker

Associate Editors and Correspondents
Prof. J. D. Lane, Guyton, Ga.
Rev. T. B. Owens, Jackson, Ga.
Hon. T. S. Lowery, Haelhurst, Ga.
Miss Pearlie Reed, Fort Valley, Ga.
Rev. B. H. Harrington, Sandersville, Ga 4-1-28
Miss Nellie Thrash, Forsyth, Ga.
Mr. Isaac Coates, Gray, Ga.
Macon, Ga.
Mr. J. D. Anderson, Americus, Ga.
Mrs. George Killebrew, Dublin, Ga.
Mrs. Alene Stinson, Abbeville, Ga.
Rev. B. S. Parks, Toomsboro, Ga.
Mr. John F. Barnes, Shellman, Ga.
Mr. M. S. Andrews, Eastman, Ga.
Rev. M. K. Knowlton, Eastman, Ga.
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Rev. F. L. Riley, Tifton, Ga.
Mrs. Mattie Barnett, Moultrie, Ga.
W. R. Memory, Greensboro, Ga.
Oscar Mapp, Madison, Ga.
O. R. Young, Athens, Ga.
Miss Ida B. Johnson, Perry, Ga.
Miss Bertha Ridley, Jackson, Ga.

JOURNAL'S NEW EDITOR

The Savannah Journal is enjoying the rare distinction of having as its editor, a woman. Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor has been recently secured and has taken charge. The Journal is fortunate in its selection. Mrs. Taylor is fully fitted for the position, having had experience, being versatile, able and progressive. The Tribune extends welcome to her and the wish for success.

THE ATLANTA WORLD
DIXIE'S STANDARD RACE WEEKLY

STAFF

W. A. SCOTT, JR.	Editor and Manager
L. D. BLANTON	City Editor
W. F. WILLIAMS	Associate Editor
MISS S. GRACE BRADLEY	Literary Editor
ERIC ROBERTS	Sports Editor
L. A. SCOTT	City Reporter
C. A. SCOTT	Assistant Manager

Atlanta World 10-5-28 Atlanta, Ga.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year, $2.00; Six Months, $1.25

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Atlanta World
Published every Friday by the Scott Brothers, Office and Plant 210 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Telephone: Walnut 5124. Atlanta Ga

Illinois.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1928

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

OWNED BY - - REV. HARRY ANDERSON

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Kankakee, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Feb. 13, 1926

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REV. HARRY ANDERSON - EDITOR AND MANAGER

Office—1050 East Willow St., Kankakee, Illinois
Phone 2047

Mr. James Huey
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Progressive Era.
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Subscription Rates

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MAIN 2047

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. TIMES
JAN 10 1928

NEGRO NEWS MAGAZINE WRITER MAKING SURVEY

Theodore Holmes, special representative of the Light, a weekly news magazine for negroes, published at Chicago, is in the city making a survey of racial conditions and progress and will write an article for an early edition of his publication. He stated that the purpose of the Light is to aid the negro in advancing along material and cultural lines and commented upon the fact that he had found little or no race hatred exists in Chattanooga. The magazine representative is calling upon leaders of the race here, securing data for his coming article on Chattanooga.

Newspapers and Magazines—1928.

Kentucky

6

Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal
Wednesday, September 12, 1928

CIRCULATION agent at Monticello guest of C.-J. and Times at Fair.

O. M. TRAVIS.

O. M. TRAVIS, Negro, circulation agent for The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times, was a guest of the two newspapers at the opening of the Kentucky State Fair here. He has been an agent for The Courier-Journal and The Times at Monticello, Ky., five years and during that time has tripled the circulation of the two newspapers there.

Travis was the only Negro circulation employe in the State to win the privilege of visiting Louisville and the Kentucky State Fair. In addition to his newspaper activities, he is a stockholder in two Negro banks here, vice grand chancellor of the Kentucky Chapter, Knights of Pythias, and operates a general merchandise and hardware store in his home town.

Courier-Journal Representative in City as Guest of That Paper

Mr. O. M. Travis of Monticello, who conducts a general store, grocery, hardware, saddlery etc. Also representative of the Courier Journal spent three days in the city guest of the Courier Journal to the State Fair. The Courier Journal is giving this trip to all its representat ves in the State who met certain qualifications.

Mr. Travis is the only colored man among those present, The C. J. did not allow him to spend one cent or walk one step.

An Automibile being at his disposal every hour.

Mr. Travis is Vice Grand Chancellor of the Knights ofPlythians of Ky. And prominentin, Masoic Circles.

Mr. W. S. Thomas, 812 S. Clay who is in the employment of the Courier Journal was designated by that paper to accompany and escort Mr. Travis while in the city. They use the Empire Taxi cars exclusively.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1928

Louisiana.

SOUTHERN NEWS

Issued Every Saturday by the

SOUTHERN NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS
1813 DRYADES
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

O. C. W. TAYLOR ..... Editor

Subscription Rates—All in Advance

One year	$2.00
Six Months	1.15
Three Months	.60
One Month	.20
Per Copy (By Carrier)	.05

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1928

Southern News
3-31-28
New Orleans, La.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1928. Maryland.

Agricultural Word 12-15-28

We congratulate our Transatlantic contemporary, "The Afro-American," on its magnificent thirty-seventh anniversary number. Its photogravure supplement is a splendid collection of pictures reproduced with the skill and clearness which characterises United States illustrated press work, and is an object lesson to similar work in Europe. The memory of Mr. John H. Murphy, the founder and first printer, is honoured by a fine portrait, while the progress of the journal is suggested by pictures of the first press turning out 1,200 copies of four pages per hour, and its present Hoe web perfecting press delivering 32,000 sixteen-page copies per hour, together with monotype and linotype composing machines, a stereotyping department, and a big motor-van for delivering copies to railway stations and distributors. Many pictures demonstrate the progress of the negro since the paper was started. Portraits are given of Dr. Morton, Principal of Tuskegee; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Principal of Howard University, Washington; Dr. Dubois, editor of "The Crisis," and other educational and intellectual leaders. Educational institutions are shown in pictures of Morgan College, Baltimore; Howard University, Washington, and several normal and high schools, with groups of their scholars. Equally interesting are the pictures of buildings of coloured commercial, industrial, and financial enterprises, and of the men and women who operate them. The portraits of Mrs. Annie M. Malone, founder and sole owner of Poro College, and of Mrs. A. Leslie Walker, president of C. J. Walker, Inc., show that the women are as active as their brothers in the business ability displayed by the numerous advertisements of businesses organised and owned by coloured men and women. We wish "The Afro-American" continued success, and hope that each anniversary number may chronicle a story of unbroken progress.

Newspapers and Magazines-1928

Missouri.

Two Race Papers Now in Missouri

The St. Louis Argus says under date of January 14:

The Standard News, a local weekly paper which has ben published in St. Louis for the past 18 months, ceased publication in St. Louis this week and we are informed that it will be published at Chicago in the future.

Edgar G. Brown, the editor, left St. Louis about a week ago, without notice to his friends or business associates as to his whereabouts, according to best information obtainable. It was later stated by a relative of his, that Mr. Brown was in Chicago, and would probably publish The Standard News from the "Windy City" in the future.

The departure of The Standard News leaves The Argus, of St. Louis and The Kansas City Call the only race newspapers published in Missouri. the state's position is unique respecting race newspapers, because both these papers are printed by their own machinery, by Negro printers, in buildings they own.

HIGH SPEED PRESS BOUGHT BY THE CALL

Prints 24,000 Papers an Hour Making Equipment Second to The Defender

The Call is pleased to announce to its readers and advertisers that this week it has purchased a Goss high speed press in order to serve the needs of its territory and to handle its growing circulation more efficiently. Construction of a foundation for the new press will begin at once and it is expected that it will be running off the paper by the middle of March.

The new press will help to relieve the pressure in The Call shop as the paper outgrew its present press nearly two years ago. When The Call's flat bed press was installed in February, 1924, it was believed that it would care for the paper's needs for six years at least. But in 1926, The Call had already approached the limit of its press and from that time to this has been planning the installation of a high speed press.

The new press will be four decks high and will print as many as 24,000 papers an hour. It will be possible to print in three colors. The press is the same type used by many metropolitan papers in cities like Chicago, Buffalo, Boston, Atlanta, Dallas and Tacoma. The price runs well into five figures.

When the press is installed, The Call will have press equipment second only to The Chicago Defender.

A picture and details of the new press appear in a full page announcement on page 5 of this issue.

NEW PRESS OF THE CALL NOW IN OPERATION

This Issue of the Paper Is Printed With the New Equipment

The new press of The Call, which has been in process of erection for the past three weeks, is now in operation and this issue of the paper was printed on it.

The Call is a bit "dressed up" beginning with this issue. The paper hereafter will have eight columns to a page instead of seven as heretofore. Nearly all the dailies and most of the larger weeklies are now printed eight columns to the page.

This issue of the paper came off the Goss high speed straightline press in less than a fifth of the time it took to print the paper on the flat bed press which has been in use since February, 1924. The full speed of the press is 24,000 papers, folded and ready for delivery, per hour. For this issue, while the mechanical force of The Call was ebcoming accustomed to the giant piece of machinery, the speed was kept down.

With the installation of this press and the equipment which goes with it The Call becomes the third best equipped Negro paper in the country. Only The Defender of Chicago and the Afro-American of Baltimore are ahead of it in mechanical equipment.

The Call and the Afro-American also have the distinction of being the only Negro newspapers having high speed presses and running their papers from top to bottom with Negro writers, editors, bookkeepers, clerks, advertising men, circulation solicitors, compositors, linotype operators, stereotypers, pressmen copy boys and "devils." The out of town issues of The Call are routed, sacked and mailed by Negro employes.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1928

National Negro Press Association.

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION IS NOW IN SESSION AT LOUISVILLE

(Special to Pacific Defender)

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Benjamin J. Davis of Atlanta, Ga., President of the National Negro Press Association, swung his gavel and with three resounding raps called the Press Association to order. The opening day's program beginning with the reading of the activities outlined for the four-day session, showed that the session held this year is destined to be one of the most important in the history of this organization.

The Black Press is manifesting a deep interest in everything national dealing with the affairs of the race, and the large number of editors from all sections of the country, who have gathered in attendance to this session, will speak of the power of the press and its willingness to lend its force to the working-out of a program by which the people of our group in general will be benefited.

The morning session, which was Wednesday, April 11th, was given over to the acknowledgement of delegates and the parceling out of work to various committees who will take care of the preliminaries of the affairs that are to be brought before the main body.

The California delegation, consisting of Editors J. B. Bass and Fred C. Williams of Los Angeles, was warmly received and the President personally thanked these two gentlemen for making the trip across the continent in order to participate in the big program of the Press Association.

Further details will be forwarded for our next issue.

ADDRESS TO COUNTRY BY NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

Birmingham, Ala. 4-21-28

Louisville, Ky., April 14.—(By A. N. P.)—"We, the members of the National Negro Press Association, in convention assembled, submit the following as our expression to the country, on matters relating to the Negro and to the progress of the country in general:

1. We record the remarkable progress which has been made by the Negro press in all sections of the country, both in the technical make-up of the Negro papers and the virility of their editorial policy. More and more the Negro press is regarded as the accepted barometer of Negro opinion and definite influence in Negro life.

2. We record, our grateful appreciation to Secretary Herbert Hoover for his unflinching courage in handling Negro refugees in the flood disaster, and his most recent demonstration of genuine Americanism in abolishing segregation in his department, and we call upon the President of the United States to follow the precedent set by Secretary Hoover and issue an executive order, abolishing segregation in all of the departments and bureaus of our federal government at Washington.

3. We view with alarm the recurrence of the Lily White Movement which strikes at the fundamental principles of the Republican party and call upon all patriotic Americans of both races to stamp out the unemployment of millions of Americans calls for the sober reflection and the earnest co-operation of all Americans. We record our alarm at sentiment which expresses itself in the program of the "Negro last on and first off," in our economic structure we believe that Negro labor of all groups in the country can least afford to be laid off and we cannot help but feel that there is something altogether sinister in the disproportionate number of Negroes who are denied employment, thereby keeping them on the precipice of economic starvation.

5. We approve the efforts of the National Negro Business League, to work out a scientific approach to the study of the Negro economic condition as represented in the survey of Negro business which is now being conducted. We record our gratitude to the United States Department of Commerce for the aid and assistance which it is giving to this survey and the recognition which has come to the race in the appointment of a Negro man as director of the section of small business units.

6. We protest against the continual discrimination against the Negro on common carriers, including busses. We believe, as American citizens the Negro should be accorded absolute equality in the matter of travel.

7. We note with pride the continual progress which the Negro is making in education and call upon state legislatures to increase their appropriations for this purpose and to make no discriminations in the apportionment of funds as between the races.

8. We condemn lynching and mob violence and hereby record our gratitude to the press, as well as other agencies that are striving for the abatement of this national evil.

9. We urge the adoption by the government of plans looking forward to rehabilitation of the flooded Mississippi Valley, building of the Boulder Dam in the great southwest, as well as an increase in the agricultural extension work among Negro farmers.

10. We call upon the religious press the ministers of the gospel and leaders of our fraternal organizations to co-operate with the secular press and other agencies which have for their objective the development of the economic life of the Negro. In season and out of season, we must preach the doctrine of race pride, of interest in and support of Negro business enterprise, including Negro newspapers, not in the spirit of the boycott but to the end that we may provide employment for our own boys and girls and insure for ourselves a permanent and enduring place in American life.

11. Inasmuch as the ballot is the most effective weapon in the hands of freeman for the protection of his civic, economic, and social rights, we urge black Americans everywhere to register and qualify as legal voters, prepared to exercise their franchise in the state where they reside."

Newspapers and Magazines - 1928

National Press Association.

NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION TO MEET APRIL 11-14

Official Call for National Negro Press Association Just Issued Carries Meeting to Louisville, Ky., to Be Guests of "Leader" and "News."

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 15.—The National Negro Press Association will convene in its annual session here Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 11, 12, 13 and 14, inclusive. The official call has just been issued by President Benjamin J. Davis signed also by J. E. Mitchell, chairman of the executive committee, and Corresponding Secretary Henry A. Boyd.

Messrs. I. Willis Cole and William Warley, publishers of "The Louisville Leader" and "Louisville News," together with their associate publishers, will be hosts to the convention. Extensive plans are being made for the entertainment of the members of the Fourth Estate. A welcoming meeting is planned for the night of the 11th, to be followed by a banquet Thursday night, with an affair sponsored by the business men of this thriving community on Friday night. The Governor of Kentucky is expected to be a speaker during the week of the gathering. Field Secretary Melvin J. Chisum reports that considerable enthusiasm exists in the various sections of the country he has visited and predicts a large attendance. The last session was in Chicago.

Newspapers and Magazines-1928

New York.

THEATRICAL GUIDE TO BE PUBLISHED

NEW YORK CITY.—The Theatrical Guide Publishing Company, Floyd G. Snelson, Jr., secretary, 115 West 131st street, announces the publication of the Official Theatrical Guide.

The book is to be 100 pages and is to have among its contents, according to announcements from the office, theatres, playhouses, and managers, artist's representatives, authors and playwrights, baggage rates, booking agencies, boarding parties, clubs, associations, etc., costumers, dancing schools, hotels and theatrical board houses, music publishers, permanent addresses of vaudeville acts, permanent addresses of orchestras and musicians, railroad fares, storage and transfers, theatrical necessities, theatrical producers, and theatrical publications and editors.

The company is said to have the following on its advisory board: Irvin C. Miller, Sylvester Russell, Flournoy Miller, S. H. Dudley, Wm Foster, Martin Klein, Ivan H. Browning, Floyd G. Snelson, Jr., Dave Peyton, Billy Pierce, Fletcher Henderson, and Attorney Rufus L. Perry.

It is to be published twice a year.

Chas. S. Johnson Resigns as Editor

To Head Newly Organized Department at Fisk University

Charles S. Johnson, editor of Optunity Magazine and director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League, has resigned to assume the directorship of the newly organized Department of Social Science at Fisk University. His resignation is arranged to take effect Sept. 15. He will be succeeded by Elmer Anderson Carter, executive secretary of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Urban Leagues.

Mr. Johnson began his work with the league in Chicago in 1917 when he organized for the Chicago League the first Department of Research shortly after leaving the University of Chicago, where he had studied under Dr. Robert E. Park. Later he was released to direct the investigations of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations appointed by Gov. Lowden following the Chicago race riots. This study resulted in the voluminous report "The Negro in Chicago," published by the University of Chicago Press.

In 1921 he became director of the research program of the National Urban League, with headquarters in New York City.

In 1923 he became the first editor of Opportunity Magazine and in this publication have appeared many of the new objective social analyses which served to create a new point of view regarding Negro social problems. The Opportunity contests which enlisted the interest of the American world of letters have brought to public attention scores of young Negro writers and assisted in launching a number of them upon self-sustaining literary careers.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Academy of Political Science, the Social Science Research Council, Committees on the Immigrant and on Industry for the National Conference of Social Work, the American Sociological Society, and is chairman of the Editorial Advisory Board for the volume on the American Negro to be published by the Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science. He is engaged at present on a study for the Social Science Research Council to determine dependable methods for the study of racial attitudes, in association with Dr. Woodworth of the Psychology Department of Columbia University. On June 6 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Letters by Virginia Union University.

In going to Fisk University he will have responsibility for the experiment of inaugurating a broad social program in the South, where the vast majority of Negroes reside, and for correlating the research activities of a highly selected white and Negro staff and faculty in the fields of sociology, economics, psychology and history.

Prior to coming to the league Mr. Carter was head of the Department of Mathematics in Prairie View State Normal School, Prairie View, Texas. During the war he was a member of the Ninety-second Division, A. E. F. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., and educated in the public schools of New York State and Harvard University.

Editor Johnson Resigns From Opportunity

New York, June 18, 1928.—Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life, and Director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League, has resigned, these offices to assume the directorship of the newly organized Department of Social Science of Fisk University. His resignation is arranged to take effect September. Mr. Johnson began his work with the League in Chicago in 1917, when he organized for the Chicago League the first Department of Research shortly after leaving the University of Chicago where he had studied under Dr. Robert E. Park. Later he was released to direct the investigations of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations appointed by Governor Lowden following the Chicago Race Riots. This study resulted in the voluminous report The Negro in Chicago, published by the University of Chicago Press. In this volume was incorporated Mr. Johnson's important and frequently quoted thesis on public opinion in race relations. In 1921, he became director of the Research program of the National Urban League with headquarters in New York City. Among the important studies made are the social surveys of Buffalo, New York; Trenton and Plainfield, New Jersey; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Hartford and Waterbury, Connecticut; Springfield, Illinois; Fort Wayne, Indiana; and industrial studies in Baltimore, Maryland and Los Angeles, California. He directed and edited the New York Negro Child Study. He conducted a National study of Ne-

Charles Johnson Resigns As Editor of Opportunity

groes in Labor Unions, and is at present Research Director for the speracial Conference. In 1923, he founded and became the first editor of Opportunity for this organization.

In going to Fisk University, he will have responsibility for the experiment of inaugurating a broad social research program in the South where the vast majority of Negroes reside, and for correlating the research activities of a highly selected mixed staff and faculty in the fields of sociology, economics, psychology, and history.

HARLEM ISSUES RACE MAGAZINE NOVEL FEATURES

New York.—(ANP)—"Harlem," a forum of Negro life, is a new independent monthly magazine, the initial issue of which will appear during the first week of November. This issue will contain a number of articles, stories, poems and book reviews by many well-known and prominent Negro writers.

Walter White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. A., and author of two novels, "The Fire In The Flint" and "Flight," contributes an article entitled "For Whom Shall the Negro Vote?" in which he discusses the attitude of both of the old parties toward Negroes. Mr. White suggests that it is far better that the Negro marshal his vote for local purposes than to be concerned immediately with the presidential election. He also pleads that the Negro cease being a slovenly or easily corrupted voter.

In the same issue, Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University, and editor of "The New Negro," writes on "Art of Propaganda?" giving voice to the hope that through art the Negro will find a new means of combating race prejudice and his own inferiority complex. Also in this issue there will be a short story by Langston Hughes, author of "The Weary Blues" and "Fine Clothes to the Jew;" a pen portrait of a hard-boiled amusing Negro sergeant, named Woof, by George S. Schuyler; a resume of the "breaks" which have caused certain well-known Negro actors to top of their profession by Theoliphus Lewis, and other essays, short stories and poems.

"Harlem" is to be without any prejudice or specific policies, dedicated to the idea of giving expression to any one who has something to say as long as they say it with some degree of literary merit. It will cater to no especial coterie nor will its contributors be confined to Negro writers alone. "Harlem" will be an endeavor on the part of its editors to provide the Negro public with a first class literary magazine which will enable them to know what is going on in the world of thought, awaken their interest in things not necessarily connected with the race, and bring them fresh viewpoints on old problems.

The new magazine will be edited by Wallace Thurman, who is the author of "The Blacker the Berry," a novel of Negro life to be published this winter by Macauley and the co-author of the play "Black Belt" to be produced in New York this season. Mr. Thurman is also well-known as a contributor to the various literary magazines and has been connected in the past with the editorial staffs of "The Messenger" and "The World Tomorrow." Aaron Douglas, whose distinctive work is known throughout the country, and who also did the illustrations for "God's Trombones" by James Weldon Johnson, is to be the art editor.

"Harlem" will be published by the H. K. Parker Publishing Company with offices at 2376 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

The Coffee Shop

Conducted by Edwin D. Sheen

CONCERNING FILTH

Three or four weeks ago, making some general remarks about the literary efforts of the present day American black man, I confessed that I had read **Harlem**, the new magazine, recently brought forth by certain enterprising New York souls, and had found something good in it, giving particular mention to a sordid and gloomy flight of literary fancy called "Holes". I say "confessed" because at the time of writing, I felt I was expressing a minority opinion. Since then I have discovered my fears to be not altogether ungrounded I have been assailed verbally and in writing: certain of my friends have guardedly intimated that, moronic as my ideas are, they never suspected that my conscious was so hopelessly warped; and even from far-off Georgia comes a communication from a chaste minded co-ed who declares that "Holes" is generally disgusting, and says I am grossly inconsistent if I would praise filth in **harlem**, and at the same time condemn the filth of that illustrated picture section which is appended to many of our leading newspapers.

The whole wave of protest, of course, is founded on the reluctance of the progressive and advanced type of colored Americans to [illegible] Dearborn street where he was born and saw his early life. Dearborn street to him, is an awful haunting memory It brings back to him days of poverty, squalor and suffering. He wants to forget it, but he can't. To this end he frequently spends more than he can really afford on elegant trappings, purring automobiles, Persian rugs, tapestries servants and mansions on the Sparkway. Naturally, being race conscious, he gets a certain pride out of knowing that black men can produce something akin to literature, and may feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to read it. Just as naturally, too, when he opens a new magazine, plunged as he is in the luxurious atmosphere of progress and culture, and is straightway reminded by the young author or poet that back on Dearborn street his brother still carries the hod by day and drinks bad liquor and shoots dice by night, and that his sister has a common law husband and his niece is even now on probation from the Morals court, he becomes thoroughly angry and disgusted, throws the magazine from him, and says in effect:

"Why in the devil can't they write about me instead of them"?

One Aubrey Bowser, writing in the New York **Amsterdam News** very admirably expresses the attitude of the protesters:

"This magazine is addressed not to the great mass of the race but, to a coterie. Its tone is sophisticated, intellectual; it leans too far towards decadence. Except for the articles of Schuyler and Lewis the average healthy-minded Negro will get very little out of it. It either soars over his head or burrows in the mud under his feet; it never touches him. The editor excoriates Dr. DuBois for wishing our authors would find something to say about the better side of Negro life.

"But this better side is just what the average Negro wishes to read about. He is tired of being played up as a depraved creature for white readers to gloat over. He is tired of seeing himself depicted as a pimp, a gambler, a degenerate or other reptile of the underworld; of seeing the colored woman described as a two dollar prostitute. He refuses to swear allegiance to King Dirt.

"For this the sophisticates laugh at the average Negro; but he is not the fool they take him for. He will never be convinced that dirt is more artistic than decency. He believes that if a writer has real artistic power there is no need to dip his pen in a sewer; that pandering to King Dirt is no sign of advancement. It is taking our younger writers a long time to learn this."

Mr. Bowser's points, of course, are not altogether ill taken. I do not know by what authority he feels himself qualified to postulate what "the average Negro" wants to read, but it is quite possible, even quite probable, that this phenomenon called "the average Negro" would prefer to read about his "better side." Unfortunately, however, real authors, that is, those imbued with the sacredness of their art, have never felt any obligation to give the public what it wants. This business of writing to please the public and cleaning up a million or so, is largely a development of more or less modern times. As the early part of the nineteenth century, it was considered decidedly unethical for an author to accept money for his literary productions. Magazines almost had to resort to force and coercion to make an author accept a mere pittance for his published articles. Some of them resorted to the practice of refusing to publish articles unless the pay for them was accepted by the writer. This attitude toward money, of course, is now passe, but the true author still remains essentially independent. His aim is to produce not what the public is clamoring for, but what he feels it needs, If when he offers his production to the public, is well received and brings him wherewithal to live in luxury, well and good, but if the public doesn't appreciate the work, casts it into the sewer and allows them to starve to death, he still remains proud and serene in the conviction that the public by its blindness has lost a great deal more than he.

Therefore, if the young producers of **Harlem** find some artistic appeal in so called dirt, and find the so-called better side of artificial and boresome, all the criticism, repudiation, and starvation in the world will not make them change their minds There is absolutely nothing we can do about it except to pray the Almighty that some day there will come forth a black writer with a vision who will see something of literary value in the lives of our doctors and merchants. In the meantime, if we choose, we may eliminate, by the starvation process, the modern writers with their Bohemian and cubistic ideas, but we cannot hope to coerce them into flattering us for pay.

(As I write this, I am worried because the December issue of **Harlem** has not yet reached our office. This may be only the fault of the United States of America, but the infant mortality among our magazines has been so great that I can't help feeling there is something amiss. However, we may hope for the best, and perhaps with the coming of the morn we will find all our fears foolish and groundless.) —E. D. S.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1928.

New York

Elmer A. Carter Named Editor of Opportunity

NEW YORK.—The National Urbar league through its executive secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, announces the appointment of Elmer Anderson Carter, executive secretary of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Urban league as editor of "Opportunity" magazine to succeed Charles S Johnson whose resignation takes effect September 15.

Mr. Carter was formerly executive secretary of the Columbus, Ohio Urban league and the Louisville Urban league. Prior to coming to the league Mr. Carter was head of the department of mathematics in Prairie View State Normal school, Prairie View, Texas. During the war he was a member of the 92nd division, A. E. F. He was born in Rochester, N. Y. and educated in the public schools of New York state and Harvard university.

THE NEGRO EDITOR

A Series of Stories of the Lives and Publishers of Leading Race Journals

This Week: The Washington Tribune

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The American Printer, a monthly magazine of printing, published in New York City, carried a significant story in its columns on December 20, 1915. This story was carried as a result of the following letter, written to Murray Brothers Printing Company, attention of Raymond Murray, one of the partners: "My attention has been called to a publication issued by your concern in celebration of your fifteenth anniversary. As an all-colored printing plant of the importance of yours is rather an unusual thing in the trade, it occurred to us that our readers would probably be interested in some of the views of your plant such as you show in the booklet. We would like to use a picture of the composing room, press and binding section and photograph of the president. Trusting you will favor us with an early reply, we are, very truly yours, The American Printer, (signed) E. H. Emmons, News Department."

As a result of that letter, on page 601 of The American Printer 13 years ago next month appeared four illustrations and a short story of Murray Brothers. The photographs showed the composing room, the press room, the bindery, the office and the manager, F. Morris Murray. The story published read as follows: "There is one printing concern in Washington, D. C., where Christmas always has a double meaning and the present year this house, which is the Murray Brothers Printing Company, Inc., will celebrate its seventeenth anniversary. This plant, as the engravings reproduced herewith show, is equipped with a modern outfit of machinery, type and other up-to-date devices and employs nearly a dozen people.

"This successful business was born in 1898, when F. Morris Murray received as his Christmas gift a miniature printing press, type, ink, roller, etc., the whole costing less than five dollars. The youthful printer at once opened his plant for business and this day secured his first paid job. From such a beginning the young man has worked upward, taking in his brothers and sister as occasion demanded more assistance, until the plant now is a first-class small-size printing concern.

"One of the reasons why this business has progressed is the fact that the manager always catered to those desiring good printing rather than

W. O. WALKER

F. M. MURRAY

to the element wishing cheap printing, and in connection with this the motto 'Printers for the Particular' has been adopted. With this quality as the uppermost thought, the Murray Brothers have also a very efficient method for handling rush work.

"Another important factor in the success of Murray Brothers has been their firm belief in the value of advertising. This advertising has been in the form of booklets, cards, circulars, folders and other pieces of literature, always produced in the concern's best style, and thus a profitable and successful business had been built up by these energetic young people from a beginning which was only a Christmas toy."

Although the story quoted above is 13 years old, it is just as true today as it was when published—only more true. The Murray Brothers Printing Company is now located at 920 You street N. W., is housed in a $60,000 building with $40,000 in equipment, and has also added to its output since the American Printer story a weekly newspaper of 12 pages with a circulation

MUSICIANS TO MEET

Plan Fine Convention At Lafayette; Oratorio, Orchestra Contest and Musical Comedy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—Elaborate plans are being made for the third annual convention of the Indiana Association of Negro Musicians, which will convene November 30 and December 1 in Lafayette, Ind.

The orchestra ensemble is planning to render the Beethoven suite, under the direction of Mrs. Ella Dennis of Richmond, Ind., state director of orchestras.

The orchestra contest will be held Saturday afternoon during the New Talent program in the Lincoln High school.

Rehearsals are being held throughout the state in preparation for the presentation of the oratorio, "The Seven Last Words of Christ," by Dubois, which will be rendered Saturday evening, December 1, under the direction of Miss Blanche Patterson of Crawfordsville, Ind., who is the state director of choruses. Mr. Wallace Wolfolk is directing the chorus of the Indianapolis branch. The Senior State Orchestra will accompany the oratorio. Mrs. Clara Hill at the organ, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Teresa Sanders of Indianapolis at the piano.

The students' program will be given Friday afternoon under the direction of Miss Mae Clements of Indianapolis.

Lafayette branch night will be observed Friday evening with a musical comedy.

The officers are: Ellen V. Thomas, president, Indianapolis; Ida Montgomery, vice president, Anderson; Lillian M. LeMon, executive secretary, Indianapolis; Ethel M. Hyte, secretary-treasurer, Terre Haute; Clara K. Hill, assistant secretary, Indianapolis; Theresa H. Genus, publicity, Indianapolis and Mae Clements, chairman of students section, Indianapolis.

NEGRO EDITORS OF PROMINENCE

WILLIAM MELVIN KELLY

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Beginning with an interview with T. Thomas Fortune, two years ago, then the dean of all the colored journalists, The Pittsburgh Courier has, from time to time, attempted to present a close-up of the outstanding men who make up the Negro Fourth Estate.

The Negro editor is, as Mr. William Melvin Kelly, editor-in-chief of the New York Amsterdam News, says in this interview, a distinct type. He has slowly and with much difficulty built his profession from a fly-by-night, catch-as-catch-can proposition to where it is recognized along with other positions of influence among our group. These Negro editors, however, have various and varying philosophies. Although all of them are committed to the advancement of the race, it is purely as an interesting study in human psychology, methods and management that The Courier seeks to present the leading lights of Negro journalism to its readers.

Mr. Kelley, who is one of the most forceful editors of our day, yet one of the youngest and most cloistered, is little known among his fellows. Yet he has a code of ethics and a philosophy of life that is unusual. He is what you would call "superconscientious." Read his "My Creed," printed elsewhere on this page, and you will easily note that. Most people seem to think that an editor is a crazy kind of person, bent only on destroying the good name and reputation of others. Contrast that general impression with that part of Mr. Kelley's creed which reads "Do right because it is right to do right and not because of fear" and see if your idea of a Negro editor won't be altered.

Mr. Kelley was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., 34 years ago. He has been editor-in-chief of the Amsterdam News, the largest Negro weekly in New York City, for six years. When he started with the Amsterdam News he had no assistant. Now he has an able assistant editor in Miss Thelma E. Berlack, whom he developed from a mere reporter to the title of assistant managing editor within two years, and an editorial staff immediately responsible to him of four other people. Covering Harlem is no little job when the numerous courts, police stations, public meetings, etc., incident to the Negro population of 200,000 is considered.

At Chattanooga Mr. Kelley graduated from the public school and then went to the Austin High School in Knoxville, Tenn., where he learned the creed above referred to, graduating in 1912. From there he went to Wilberforce University, then the College of the City of New York, but did not graduate from either.

Before he came on the staff of the Amsterdam News he was circulation manager of the New York News and New York Dispatch, business manager of the Champion Magazine in Chicago and had the unique experience of being assistant business manager of Pearson's Magazine, a white publication, in New York, under the editorship of Frank Harris, the much-discussed writer.

It is his job as assistant business manager of Pearson's that Mr. Kelley likes to talk about most. One day he wanted a job, so he forgot about color and walked into the office of a white magazine without any previous acquaintance with anybody and told the manager he wanted a job. The manager looked him over, asked him a few questions, then hired him. Mr. Kelley remained there for 16 months.

Probably few Negro newspaper offices have a regular "style sheet." This little book is well known in white daily newspaper offices. It contains instructions for reporters, such as rules for spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc., and defines the paper's policy. Mr. Kelley has written a style sheet for his own reporters. Listed under "General Information" we find these paragraphs:

"The Amsterdam News is a newspaper published by Negroes for Negroes. Therefore, except in rare instances, is it necessary to use the words Negro, colored or Afro-American.

"When it is necessary, or when use makes for clearness, use the word 'Negro' in referring to the achievements of the race, and capitalize it at all times.

"In reports, stories or special articles dealing with crime or anything calculated to bring discredit upon the race, use the word 'colored.' This, though, is only necessary when white and colored persons are mentioned in the same story.

"Avoid the use of the wor 'Nigger'. Names of all other race and nationalities should be capitalized: Indians, Caucasions, etc."

In "Eight Points" listed under "General Information" in the Kelley style sheet for reporters, the last two are as follow:

"Be fair. Do not 'color' your news report. Remember, there are two sides to every story. Get both, and let these facts tell their own story. Tell what you know and not what you think or believe. Opinion is confined to the editorial page and signed articles.

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. Matt. 7:12."

Also listed in his style sheet for reporters Mr. Kelley recommends the following books on journalism: "Newspaper Writing and Editing," by W. C. Bleyer; "The Profession of Journalism," by Bleyer; "Newspaper Reporting and Correspondence," by G. M. Ryde; "Reporting for Newspapers," by C. Hemstreet; "History of American Journalism," by James Melvin Lee; "Masters of American Journalism," by J. C. Stockett.

When asked for his opinion about his profession in general Mr. Kelley was rather shy about answering. However, a bit of patience drew him out. "The ethics of the game are improving," he said. "Fifteen years ago the papers were more or less personal; now men go into journalism as a business and a profession. The papers are no longer operated to vent the personal spleen of the editor or owner."

"The greatest need of the Negro press," said Mr. Kelley, "is sympathetic and intelligent ownership. The standard of the journalistic worker should be raised. The worker should be selected for what he is able to do, and the premium should be placed on his knowledge of the work."

"Negro journalism," Mr. Kelley went on, "offers splendid opportunities for college trained men and women, but college training as such doesn't have so much bearing on success in the game. Of course, a college trained worker starts with much more in his favor than one who did not finish college, but the test comes in being able to be flexible and practical enough to meet the varying demands of the journalistic profession."

Speaking of our racial leaders, Mr. Kelley said: "We have no outstanding leaders whom the press can with full confidence support. Nor do we have enough public spirited people to support the press. Our political leaders are bent too much on self-seeking. If they were unselfish and sought the advancement of the group, the press would support them more heartily."

Newspapers and Magazines — 1928.

Ohio.

TELEGRAM
Youngstown - O
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TRAGEDY

THE negro tragedy is frankly discussed in "The Horizon," a new publication issued by negro students in the University of Cincinnati. They have studied hard thru all these years, have gained education by sacrifice, and now they come to closed doors of opportunity, and they ask:

"If our girls must revert to the servant class, and our boys to porters and messengers — then, what price education?"

They look at the high walls of prejudice that encompass them and see they are not to be climbed They have skills and talents and education, but they are turned away in a white man's world. They see that their salvation is not in the white man, that the negroes themselves must build their own industry and commerce to provide opportunity for their children.

"Our salvation is in digging ourselves out as a group, and not dreaming and talking as individuals," the publication says.

Reading this publication, the privileged white man may wonder whether education without opportunity is more of a curse than a blessing.

Newspapers and Magazines-1928.

The New Day In Negro Journalism

3/26/28 Pittsburg Courier

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
(Special Feature Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier)
(Office: 2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City)

IT is my opinion that we now witness a "new day" in Negro Journalism. Time was, up until recently, when our newspapers strived to print the news, and that only, whatever it was. But now we see an increasing tendency toward the selecting and grading of news, and the introducing of new and varied features. Until recently there was no particular distinguishing mark between our newspapers as such, except that some were stronger financially than others, or more widely circulated than others. But today we see, among the newspapers more or less on the same plane in circulation and influence, a marked distinction in their character. Some are noted for one thing, and some another. Some are intensely local, as in the case of The Amsterdam News of New York, The Philadelphia Tribune of Philadelphia, and the Kansas City Call of Kansas City, Mo. They are good, strong papers, although they cater primarily to their local field. Some are more or less sectional in their character, as in the case of the Norfolk Journal and Guide of Norfolk, Va., and the Atlanta Independent of Atlanta, Ga. These, too, are good papers, although they are published primarily for readers in the South, and are conservative in their tone. Others are still regarded more or less as **news** papers, as in the case of the Chicago Defender and the Afro-American. The Pittsburgh Courier is now generally noted for its features, which is a new departure in our journalism and which, to my mind, marks the "new day" that is now upon us.

I do not say this because I happen to be the lucky person, but it is a matter of record that The Courier is the first Negro newspaper to regularly employ a Special Feature Editor. And since The Courier's Feature Department is in my charge, and since I regard this department as being of especial significance in our field of journalism as a whole, I will, briefly, give my ideas about this work.

First, it is my belief that the Negro newspaper will be more and more forced by white newspapers to make a special appeal to its readers in order to hold them—especially the National newspapers. In New York City today competition between not only the Negro newspapers, but between the Negro and white newspapers in the Negro field, has reached the cut-throat stage. The New York Daily News, a white tabloid, sells more than 60,000 copies every morning in the Negro section known as Harlem. Other white newspapers, making special appeals to Negro readers, sell less, proportionately. This situation is duplicated in other cities on a smaller scale. This not only presses the local Negro newspaper, but is much harder on the National. Negro readers will tell Negro editors of weeklies that their news is stale when it comes out.

The only thing left for the Negro editor to do, it seems to me, is to make a special appeal which the white newspaper doesn't make, can't make and won't make. At the same time, to grow and prosper, this appeal must be in line with the Negro's progress. This appeal, as I figured it out, can best be made by putting the Negro newspaper in the position once held by the Negro preacher, and which is still substantially held by him. That is this—the Negro preacher is historically known to be guide, philosopher and friend of the Negro masses. He consoles his following spiritually, he counsels them in business, he looks ahead and warns them of what is coming and what steps to take to meet changing conditions. The Negro newspaper, I feel, by reason of its reaching a wider audience, and as regularly as the Negro preacher reaches his (once a week), can, by inviting different authorities in the various fields of Negro life to give advice to their group in their particular field, simply multiply the work of the Negro preacher perhaps ten or a hundred fold.

There is no doubt of our people still needing counsel and guidance on the problems of life. In Pennsylvania there may be trouble at the coal mines; in Harlem there may be a multitude of complex problems—employment, social, housing, etc.; in the South the farmers may be undecided as what next to do; in the cities of the South stimulation may be needed to get the proper recreation facilities; students may want to tell what they think will solve their educational ills; and so on through the whole gamut of our racial life and activity. Every week furnishes an opportunity to exploit either some new problem, or a new angle of some old problem.

This has been the key of my feature work—trying to make the newspaper help the largest number in the best way. And also I have been able, through my newspaper connection, to make certain other contacts which I have tried to use to aid our group. For instance, it was my good fortune, through publicity in The Courier, to secure an hour on radio station WGBS in New York. With the presentation of this hour I had the co-operation of some of our best musical artists, and this made a tremendous impression on the radio audience. Interspersed between the music I gave talks designed to present the better side of our group to the average white American who doesn't know Negroes publish newspapers, or can sing anything except spirituals and the blues. "The Courier Hour" really paved the way for others to give similar programs on other stations.

And in addition to this I have used my newspaper connection to try to get behind the scenes in the white world to see just what the average white man of affairs who is not a philanthrophist thinks of the Negro. I have interviewed B. C. Forbes, Julian S. Mason, editor of the New York Evening Post; H. B. Swope, managing editor of the New York World; Arthur J. Sinnott, managing editor of the Newark Evening News; Harper and Brothers, publishers, and Fannie Hurst, famous author. I found all of these people quite well disposed toward the Negro, and quite willing to receive me in the midst of pressing business to discuss the Negro.

I believe if our newspapers will think more of aiding the group than of featuring the worst side of our race, which gets enough advertising in the white press, the Negro public will gradually give us more and more of the support that we claim we deserve. As a matter of fact, if the Negro newspapers will adopt the attitude of standing by and promoting the best interests of the group, something the white newspapers can't afford to do, it won't be long before our race will see which side its bread is buttered on in journalism and stick to that side.

Courier 'Paved The Way' For Race Radio Artists

Last November WGBS Opened Door; Now WCGU Will Broadcast Courier Hour Every Thursday

9/15/28 Pittsburg Courier

They Were First

Left to right — Andrades Lindsay, accompanist; Jessie Zackery, soprano; Floyd J. Calvin, director, and Jessie Covington, pianist, who broadcast from Station WGBS (Gimbel Brothers) New York, on the first "Pittsburgh Courier Hour," last November. The Pittsburgh Courier had the first radio hour in Negro journalism. The Courier radio hour will be resumed over WCGU every Thursday from 5:30 to 6:00.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The granting of a weekly program to The Pittsburgh Courier by Station WCGU, 1587 Broadway, which started last week, recalls the fact that the Courier had the first Radio Hour in Negro journalism and has done more than any other newspaper to promote the best interests of the race "on the air." The Courier program, known officially as The Floyd J. Calvin Program, named for Mr. Calvin, who is Special Feature Editor of the paper, started at WCGU last January twice a month, but because of the high character of the programs the station manager suggested that the programs be made weekly. Now, you can get regularly on the air from New York, every Thursday from 5:30 to 6:00, the latest entertainment furnished by "America's Best Weekly." Last week the program was filled by Mr. Milliard G. Thomas, music arranger for the Handy Brothers Music Company of 1547 Broadway. This week W. C. Handy, Jr., general manager of his father's music publishing company, goes on the air with his xylophone, and on September 20, Miss Vivian Abbott, young pianist, will fill the program.

First of all, WCGU is located in the heart of the Great White Way. In the same block are the Gaiety and Astor Theatres. Two blocks north is the Capitol Theatre, and one block east is the Roxy. From WCGU's window all Broadway is visible at a glance.

The Pittsburgh Courier paved the way for the present popularity of the Negro on the radio. Following the Courier's first hour on WGBS last November, immediately "hours" began to spring up here and there. But through it all the Courier has maintained a standard of excellence in its presentations that has not been approached by any imitators or those that followed. First of all, The Courier set out to present to those who listen-in, especially white people, the best our race has to offer. The Courier also makes an effort to inform the radio audience of our better activities, and not merely present something to fill the program. The Courier's first effort in this direction, which won for it its first radio program, was the speech by Floyd J. Calvin on "Some Notable Colored Men." In addition to winning the favor of WGBS the speech won the endorsement of Negroes themselves. It was printed in full in four newspapers besides the Courier, which were The Chicago Bee, The Philadelphia Tribune. The Houston Informr and the Cincinnati Union. The Detroit Independent, New York Age and others carried the list of notables, as did the New York World, white daily. Letters of endorsement were received from Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. James E. Shepard, Durham, N. C.; Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Benjamin Brawley, Raleigh, N. C.; Attorney F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. C. Handy, New York; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta, Ga.; C. Benjamin Curley, New York; Dean Ambrose Caliver, Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. G. W. Carver, Tuskegee; Dr. Henry M. Minton, Philadelphia; Eugene Gordon, Boston; Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee; J. A. Rogers, Paris, France; Renzi B. Lemus, Washington, D. C.

Up to the time The Courier was granted its weekly program it had conducted 20 programs. Among speakers who have appeared on these programs are Mr. Calvin,

who spoke on "The 100th Anniversary of the Negro Press," "The Durham Conference," etc.; Charles S. Johnson, Editor of Opportunity; Dr. George E. Haynes, Roscoe Conkling Bruce, James H. Hubert, Ira DeA. Reid, T. Arnold Hill, Rev. John W. Robinson, A. M. Wendell Malliet, and others. Among the artists to appear have been Miss Jessie Covington, Elizabeth Sinkford, Mme. Jessie Zackery and Andrades Lindsay, Georgette Harvey's Quartette from "Porgy," Ernest Hemby, student of Caska Bands, Lillian Gauntlett, student of Caska Bonds, Miss Vivian Abbott, Miss Olyve L. Jeter, Miss Catherine Handy, Miss Marjory Robinson and her kindergarten singers, Leigh Whipper of "Porgy," Miss Marie E. Margetson, George A. Webb and M. E. Foster, Russell Smith and Richard Huey from "Porgy."

Because of the present popularity of the Negro on the radio, and because the Negro enjoyed no such popularity before The Courier introduced its first "hour," the Courier takes pride in the fact that it did more than any other single organ to usher in this new day for our group. The Courier wishes also to thank those most heartily who co-operated with it in putting over this constructive program, and it pledges that its future programs will be such that the group can feel proud of them. The Courier also invites the further co-operation of any and all artists who may wish to go on the air, for the only reason the Courier sponsors this program is to keep open an opportunity for deserving artists who might not otherwise have an opportunity to broadcast. There is no charge and there is no pay. If interested correspond with our Mr. Calvin at 2297 Seventh avenue, New York City.

Tennessee.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1928.

"NEGRO WOMEN IN JOURNALISM" BROADCAST OVER W. A. B. C.

By Geraldyn Dismond

The 25th Negro Achievement Hour over W. A. B. C. through the courtesy of Who's Who in Colored America was arranged by Edgar M. Grey of the New York News and dedicated to the workers o fthe Harlem Press. In adition to the musical program, which included selections by [illegible] sightless painist, Benjamine [illegible] tenor, Lena S. Roberts and [illegible] sopranos, J. Baynard Whitney [illegible] on News Sources, Bessie J. Bearden on the Influence of the Negro Press outside of New York; Edgar Grey gave the history of the development of the Negro Press and Geraldyn Dismond a survey of Negro Women in Journalism. Mrs. Dismond read as follows:

Good Evening ,Radio Audience

At the outset permit me to state that any discussion Negro women in journalism which is limited to seven minutes an dthat is the time allotted to me, must necessarily be most cursory. It will not even allow a full and complete tabulatiton of the women members of Fourth Estate. So I hope to accomplish two things—to give a fill up to your realization that we always have been and always shall be workers of the Press and to impress upon you how thoroughly we have invaded the profession.

Our first publication was Freedom's Journal which made its debut March 16, 1827, in the city of New York. Two years previous to that date had been born Mrs. Frances E. N. Harper, the journalist mother. From the scanty records which remain, I could not nite earth the date on which she first published, but we find her a contributor to, the Anglo-African which appeared in 1859. She has been followed by a host of women ,the traditions of whom we still carry on.

Of these earlier women journalists two points are significant.

First, because of the stress of the period in which they lived, they wrote on what is popularly called "deep subjects." The last time I heard the late T. Thomas Fortune talk on the present day Negro press he lamented the fact that our newspapers had permitted their lofty and solid material to be supplanted by comic strips, society chattter and sports. But our lady writers of fifty years ago must have given him much joy. They wrote on the evils of slavery, the horrors of intemperance, the injustice of disfranchisement. They published original poems depicting mother love, the trials and tribulations of their people, and the beauty and dependability of religion. They were praised for philosophical writings. Ida B. Wells Barnett, who now resides in Chicago and is still an active figure in affairs, was known as the Princess of the Press, not because she contributed to so many publications, althought her list was long, but because she so ably wrote on political topics as well as problems peculiar to women. It was not until years later that we find Miss A. L. Tilghman, assisted by Lucinda Bragg Adams, editing The Musical Messenger, a magazine devoted exclusively to music, or Mrs. [illegible] Johnson who dared to venture forth with The Joy, an eight page monthly for purely literary work.

In only one place in Garland Penn, do we find mention of society editor, Miss Lillian A. Lewis of Boston, contributed a They Say Column in the Boston Advocate which later developed into a society department. Unusual social events were reported as special articles, and the personal, slangy, chatter with which number of us now delight our readers was unheard of.

The second fact of importance concerning the earlier women writers is that they were represented in all departments of the profession. For example, there were a number of women editors of departments of Our Women and Children, published in Louisville in the [illegible]. Prof. Mary Virginia Cook was at one time editor of its Educational department; Miss Lucy Wilmot Smith, its Woman's department; Miss Jane E. Wood, its Temperance department, and Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett served as editor-in-chief. Nor was she the only editor. Mrs. M. E. Lambert edited the St. Matthews Lyceum Gazette of Detroit, Miss Mary E. Britton [illegible] Mrs. Florida Ruffin Ridley [illegible] the Woman's Era, Mrs. M. [illegible] the Provincial Freeman of Canada and Miss Lillian A. Lewis, the Boston Advocate. Miss Alice E. McEwen was associate editor of the Baptist Leader, Miss Adah N. Taylor edited the Woman's Department of the [illegible] American Budget, Mrs. A. [illegible] the Woman's Department of the Southland and Miss Meta E. Pellham was an editorial writer on the Detroit Plaindealer. Some were reporters and special writers on daily white papers. Mrs. N. E. Mathews was a reporter on the New York Times, Herald, Mail and Express and Sunday Mercury. Mrs. N. Mossell was still lives in Philadelphia, was a member of the reportorial staff of several white dailies in Philadelphia, and [illegible] he who first urged all [illegible] Service. There was even a woman business manager, Mrs. [illegible] Stumm of the National Monitor and a new publishers, Mrs. Ida B. Wells [illegible] put out the Memphis Free Speech [illegible] Tilghman whom I have mentioned as the publisher of the Musical Messenger, and Miss [illegible] of the Joy. Practically all of the [illegible] newspaper women were [illegible] and feature writers contributed to a dozen or more papers and [illegible] [illegible] the present day women journalists [illegible] A disgruntled newspaper [illegible] the remarks in my [illegible] the society editors were [illegible] they had an iota of a [illegible] because they enjoyed certain [illegible] I couldn't help laughing up my sleeve, because the [illegible] in a measure was true, but [illegible] of the society editors of my acquaintance could write circles around [illegible] any given subject. Naturally [illegible] should make the best [illegible] editors, just as a doctor should be able to put out the best health column or a sportsman the best sport page. But it is also true, however, that women of society are in most cases the best prepared intellectually; and consequently are turning out pages that compare favorably with, and in [illegible] surpass, other present [illegible] Press offerings. Among the [illegible] society writers of today [illegible] Inter-State Tattler staff [illegible] because society is [illegible] three features—[illegible] Gerald, who writes [illegible] notes under Miss [illegible] Johnson, our Chicago [illegible] Hallie E. Queen, [illegible] Washington Elvera [illegible] Mae Herhaw and Julia [illegible] the Atlantic [illegible] page, and I who still [illegible] New York Society; Sara [illegible] who edited the N. York [illegible] and writer under [illegible] social comment [illegible] society editor of the [illegible] On the Chicago [illegible] Bearden for New [illegible] George Speedy [illegible] Dotson for India [illegible] Katherine Kent Lambert [illegible] Eva Overton Lewis [illegible] under Phoebe [illegible] Brooks of the Light; [illegible] Reynolds of the Philadelphia [illegible] and Mary Frances [illegible] Indianapolis Recorder. [illegible] the women editing [illegible] of special interest [illegible] Lillian E. Sharpe of the [illegible] and Ann Graylin of [illegible] household hints column; [illegible] of the Amsterdam News [illegible] Culture; Georgia Douglas Johnson and Sarah Potter under nome de plumes contribute advice to the lovelorn for the Pittsburg Courier and Amsterdam news respectively; Sara Spencer Washington, founder of the Apex Beauty College and Nina Temple write beauty hints for the Inter-State Tattler and Norfolk Journal and Guide; Loretta B. Owens edits the Junior Ideas for the St. Louis; [illegible] Roberts George of the [illegible] and Beulah Mitchell [illegible] Chicago Bee contribute [illegible] musical events, and Ef[illegible] edits the Children's [illegible] of the Crisis.

[illegible] so called columnists and Special [illegible] writers we are represented by Alice Dunbar Nelson's as in a Looking Glass appearing in Washington [illegible] and Weekly Excursions which is

A SEVENTY-EIGHT PAGE NEWSPAPER

NASHVILLE GLOBE, CHRISTMAS COLORED EDITION, ESTABLISHES NEW RECORD IN JOURNALISM.

Tennessee Publication Issues a Christmas Edition for its Twenty-five Years as a Continuous Periodical for the Highest Development of Negro Journalism.

Nashville, Tenn. December 14, 1928.—(Special)—Seventy-eight pages of news, cuts, illustrations, including a rotogravure section, was issued from this city today, as a Nashville Globe, by the Nashville Globe Publishing Company, on its Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration, as a continuous publication.

This newspaper was begun by five Nashville men twenty-five years ago. The late R. H. Boyd, was the President of the Company, the late Charles Burrell, of Brooklyn, New York, was the Secretary, the late J. O. Battle was its first Editor, D. A. Hart, now living in Philadelphia, Pa., was the Manager and Henry Allen Boyd, of this city, was the Treasurer. Three of the former founders are dead. D. A. Hart is now living in the east, while Henry Allen Boyd, of this city, is the only one of the original five still connected with the paper.

The first notice sent out was that the paper would be sixty-eight pages, but because of increased matter and interest, the management was compelled to add eight pages; thus, it was ten sections, seventy-eight pages. There were nine sections of eight pages each, and one of the sections, four pages. The consensus of opinion in this city is that it is the biggest publication along newspaper lines ever issued by Negroes in America. The Nashville Globe has maintained its record as leading other newspapers for the past years, and now they have beaten, out-stripped and eclipsed their own well-established reputation by forging still further ahead. The publication contains Christmas articles, special features, written by contributors, several hundred cuts, several display Ads, and one institution, the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, of this city, has an entire section of eight pages.

All of the type setting, stone work, press work, make up, imposition, linotyping and everything pertaining to the mechanical construction, as well as the literary work on the paper, was done by members of the race. The only outside help given was that of making the photo engravings. These were made by a local firm. One of the astounding facts about the publication is that it sold on the streets for only ten cents. Each publication was wrapped in a separate paper so as to insure it's correct and prompt delivery to the subscribers. It was mailed in Nashville on Thursday night, December 13th, and was on the streets of the city today, and in many other states this morning, because mail from Nashville, leaving this city at night can be

pits of the metropolitan centers where he was acclaimed one of the foremost pulpiteers of his day, and take up his abode for eight years on the scorching sands of Africa Isaiah-like he cried: "Here I am, send me.'"

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS HEAD

CLAUDE A. BARNETT FROM CHICAGO TOURS TENNESSEE

Claude A. Barnett, Editor-in-chief of the Associated Negro Press, spent a very busy day in Nashville this week. He sent a telegram to the secretary of the National Negro Press Association on Monday asking if he would begin his office Thursday. Having had an affirmative reply, he came to Nashville Thursday direct from Chicago on the Dixie Flyer and during the entire day he was going here, there and everywhere touching outstanding men and making contact in many definite directions and for several causes. "His main purpose for coming to the city," said one of his close friends this week, "was to close out with some Tennessee newspapers for a rotrogravure section in their publications, semi-monthly."

He called at The Nashville Globe office and put the matter before them and then he was met in this city by representatives from The Knoxville Herald, who came here to listen to what he had to offer in the way of a news service for publications. In connection with the Associated Negro Press, Mr. Barnett is one of the publicity men of the Republican National Committee. He is headquartered in this work at Washington, D. C., and has just completed a tour that took him as far west as Kansas City, as far north as Detroit and Chicago, and east to New York and Washington; he swung back to Louisville, then up to Chicago, down to Nashville and from Nashville to Memphis. He left Nashville Thursday night for Memphis to spend Friday there, then back to Louisville, and from Louisville on to Washington, where he is to take a new start.

"His familiarity with the newspaper game and with news service organizations," said his personal friends here, "make him one of the outstanding newspaper men of the country."

Mr. Barnett is familiar and well acquainted not only in the north and east, but throughout the Southland, because he has made many trips to Tuskegee, he has covered News Orleans and many other southern cities. From year to year he has been with the National Negro Business League as their special representative. He toured the South time and again with the Booker Washington Party and with the Good Will Folks when they made an extensive southern trip at the time they were headed by J. R. E. Lee. He also made a trip with the western people when they invaded the South, so that his visit to Nashville simply renewed old acquaintances, and at the same time he saw some of his relatives who are attending Fisk University.

He took dinner with Henry Allen Boyd and then spent the evening with Prof. Johnson of Fisk, who was formerly editor of "OPPORTUNITY," and then left for the West.

Newspapers and Magazines—1928.

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JAS. ROCHELLE STARKS, Editor.

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THE WESTERN INDEX

2621 Flora St., Dallas, Texas.

Newspapers, White, with Sections for Negroes, — 1928.

Virginia.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., S...
MAR 15 1928

COLORED NOTES

By J. T. WILSON.

New Bern, N. C., Sun-Journal
Friday, April 6, 1928

Negro News Notes

R. I. JOHNSON, Correspondent,
Phone 874

The members of the committee on arrangements for the Knights of Gideon Grand lodge will meet on Friday night at the home of D. W. Dance, on Elm street and every member is requested to be on hand on time.

The pastor of West Street Christian church, Rev. M. B. Taylor earnestly requests the presence of every member of the church at quarterly conference Friday night as he has some very good news to relate to the members.

Miss Henrietta Smith who teaches at Tarboro is in the city to spend Easter with her mother and other relatives and friends.

The county group commencement held at North Harlowe on Thursday was a splendid one. The contests were spirited and showed much improvement in the work of the children. The various awards were made by the committee of judges composed of Miss C. S. Rhone of the welfare department, Dr. Voight Jones and Rev. R. I. Johnson. The principle speaker was Rev. R. I. Johnson of New Bern. Other most helpful addresses were made by Miss Rhone, Dr. Voight Jones, Rev. S. R. Hawkins and Rev. T. W. Thurston, all of New Bern, and Prof. Burney, principal of the Godette school, North Harlowe. Rev. Godette of North Harlowe, spoke for the patrons in a very interesting manner. Mrs. Wynne was pleased with the meeting and announced the last of this season would take place at James City on the 11th. of April.

The rector of St. Cyprians requests all who are bringing flowers to decorate the church for Easter to do so Saturday afternoon; and all who are to assist with the decorations to be on hand by Saturday at 5:30 o'clock.

The cantata "Cross and Crown" will be rendered at St. Cyprians church at 5:15 in the morning of Easter day. Celebration of holy communion will follow immediately. At 11 a. m. there will be a special musical program, holy communion and sermon by the rector At 3 p. m. the children will have a program and present their mite box offering for missions. Immediately after this program there will be holy baptism which will conclude the services of the day. All members are expected to be present at all services and friends are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Henderson of 42 second avenue lost their home and all the contents by fire on Thursday night. Mrs. Henderson and the two smaller children narrowly escaped injury in getting out of the house through which the flames spread with great rapidity. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of St. Cyprians church of which the former is a vestryman. He and the two larger children were at choir rehearsal when the fire broke out.

STAR

Tonsorial

MAY 10 1928

Jeffry T. Wilson, Originator of "Colored Notes" In Star Is Observing 85th, Birthday Today

Jeffry T. Wilson, originator of "Colored Notes" in The Portsmouth Star, today celebrated his 85th birthday. Jeffry looked well, and was as happy as happy could be, as he received the felicitations of his friends upon his birthday celebration.

Jeffry was up early this morning, as usual. He was at The Star office at 8 o'clock and half an hour later reported, as usual, at the U. S. Court in Norfolk, where he has been a baliff for more than a quarter of a century.

Jeffry was born in Portsmouth. He first saw the light of day in the basement of the three-story house on the north side of South street immediately in the rear of the Lyons residence, corner of Court and South streets. The house where Jeffry's original owners lived in the days of slavery was in after years owned, remodeled and occupied by the late L. P. Slater, long city clerk of Portsmouth.

Jeffry today paid high tribute to the house in which he was born. He revered it, as he did all other associations of the early days of his life in Portsmouth.

Jeffry Wilson is a leader of his race in Portsmouth. He has been superintendent and a member of the official board of North Street A. M. E. church for many, many years. Though having attained the advanced age of 85 years, Wilson's mind is as alert as ever. He has four sons, all over 50 years of age, yet he has two daughters, the oldest of whom is yet in her early teens. Jeffry has been married three times. He is now a widower and lives alone in the Carroll street house that his mother built over fifty years ago and left him when she died.